



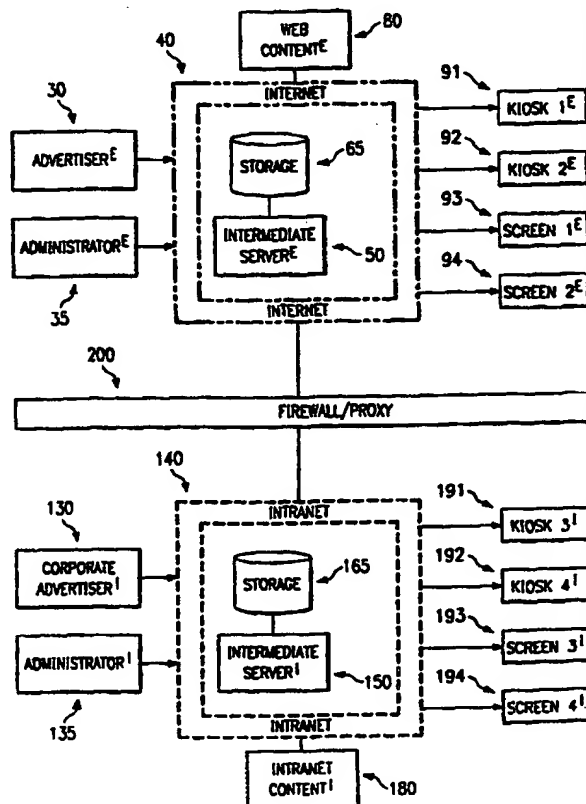
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : G06F 17/30		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/49634
			(43) International Publication Date: 5 November 1998 (05.11.98)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/08255 (22) International Filing Date: 24 April 1998 (24.04.98) (30) Priority Data: 08/840,665 28 April 1997 (28.04.97) US (71) Applicant: THE SABRE GROUP, INC. [US/US]; 4255 Amon Carter Boulevard, Fort Worth, TX 76155 (US). (72) Inventor: DELPH, Daniel, C.; 304 Sandle Wood Lane, Euless, TX 76039 (US). (74) Agents: GARRETT, Arthur, S. et al.; Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner, L.L.P., 1300 I Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005-3315 (US).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>	

(54) Title: SERVER-BASED KIOSK CONTROLLER

(57) Abstract

An apparatus and method of sharing content data from a content server (80), or plurality of such content servers, to a kiosk computer (90), or plurality of such kiosk computers, is disclosed. An intermediate server (50) interfaces with a network such as the Internet (40) to retrieve the content data, and uses a client pull instruction to push the data to kiosk computer (90), which displays the content data for a predetermined period of time.



FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon			PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

SERVER-BASED KIOSK CONTROLLER

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to computer networks, and more particularly, to an apparatus and method for retrieving information from a site on a network and providing that information to one or more computers.

RELATED PATENT APPLICATIONS

This application is related to U.S. Patent Application serial number 08/839,237 (Our Docket No. 7099.0016) entitled "Server-Based Host Monitor," filed on April 28, 1997, which is incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth, and U.S. Patent Application serial number 08/840,329 (Our Docket No. 7099.0015) entitled "Server-Based Browser Monitor," filed on April 28, 1997, which is incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In recent years, computer networks have grown very popular with computer users for communicating and exchanging information. Such networks allow personal computer users to connect with each other, either directly or through a central communication point, and to exchange information by using a protocol common to each personal computer in each network. The term "Internet" has been adopted to describe the publicly available network to which virtually every personal computer in the world has access. Recent improvements in the software available for accessing and searching make the Internet a very popular source of information which can even be utilized by novices to computer technology.

Computers communicate on internet or intranet networks using a common set of standards for exchanging data known as the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol ("TCP/IP"). To initiate communication on a network, a user, known as a "client" contacts another computer on the network, known as the "server" or "host," by using various publicly available software programs. In private networks, such as corporate or business "intranets," a network protocol is usually used which allows a security system or "firewall" to keep internal data from leaving the intranet. In public networks such as the Internet, these programs use various protocols to organize information in a manner which allows the user to

locate and access files of interest to the user. For instance, some files are organized by a hierarchical menu system known as the "gopher." A user can search the Internet by linking from an Internet site of interest or
5 by entering the uniform resource locator ("URL") of the file on the gopher server which the user wants to review.

The most popular and user-friendly protocol for organizing information on the Internet has become the World Wide Web (the "WWW" or "Web"). The Web links
10 information by associating items of interest to each other with a common TCP/IP known as the hyper text transfer protocol ("HTTP"). A Web user searches the Web by starting at the user's "home page," which is created and operated with hypertext markup language ("HTML").

15 From the home page, the Web user searches out and retrieves information by using "web browser" software. Web browsers allow a Web user to transfer images and texts from files of interest to the user's computer. Web browsers operate by allowing a Web user to identify a
20 "Web link" of interest on a Web page and then execute the Web link to transfer the computer data associated with the Web link from the host computer containing that data to the Web user's computer. Web links perform this transfer of computer data by communicating the URL of the
25 desired file to the host.

Businesses have responded to the available market of Internet users by creating a large number of Web pages

which users can review. These Web pages carry a vast amount of information about businesses and the services and goods offered by businesses. Internet users can contact business through the Web pages to gain additional information about the business and, in some cases, can actually order goods and services through the Internet. Thus, the Internet has served as a beneficial means for informing the public about available goods and services and allowing businesses to advertise regarding the goods and services offered by them.

Accordingly, both Internet users and businesses would benefit from a system or method which increases the accessibility of the information which businesses place on the Internet. However, increased usage of a business's Web page requires the business to make capital investments to improve the number of Internet users who can simultaneously access the business's Web page. Further, a business gains little from advertising its Web page in hopes that an Internet user will visit the Web page as opposed to just advertising the business's goods and services outright.

Some systems do exist which facilitate the ability of a computer user to visit a variety of Internet sites in a preset or random order. For example, the Point Cast software program allows a computer user to specify a variety of information categories and sources and then directs the user's computer to display advertisements

and/or snippets of the specified information categories and sources using PointCast's proprietary data formats, in an order controlled and biased by the PointCast software program. In some cases, the user can click on the advertisement or snippet while it is displayed and the program will connect the user to related content on a Web site via a separate browser program. Thus, in its passive mode, the PointCast user can only view partial-screen advertisements and snippets rather than full-screen Web content. Further, an advertiser has no direct control over the presentation of their advertisement or snippet as this is controlled by the PointCast software. Further, PointCast does not give an advertiser a full screen, but only a portion of a screen. Further, a user must download and install the PointCast software program on his system after which the PointCast software determines the format and order of information displayed. This arrangement makes the PointCast software program impractical for use as a commercial advertising tool controlled by an advertiser.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Therefore, a need has arisen for an apparatus or method to allow a user of a network to sequentially receive and review information from network sites.

5 The present invention provides an apparatus and method for sending data from network sites to a computer by sending the data through an intermediate server.

More specifically, the present invention allows an intermediate server to receive content data from a
10 content server or sequence of content data from a plurality of content servers, and then send the content data through the network to a kiosk computer or a plurality of kiosk computers. A control program loaded on the intermediate server may operationally direct the
15 intermediate server to retrieve content data from a plurality of content servers according to a run list that stores the location code or domain name of each content server. The control program may include instructions that direct the intermediate server to modify the content
20 data to point back to the intermediate server, allowing the intermediate server to monitor the use of the kiosk computer. When the content servers are interfaced with the World Wide Web, advertisers can use the advanced graphics of the Web to provide attractive advertising
25 with tremendous flexibility.

The present invention provides an important technical advantage by allowing a receiver or kiosk

computer to passively receive content data from a sequence of content servers without directly contacting the content servers. Further, the kiosk computer can receive content data without requiring any special
5 software or hardware other than that required to access the network, such as a Web browser for accessing the Web. Further, the intermediate server can provide the content data to a plurality of kiosk computers even though the intermediate server only contacts the content server
10 once, thereby allowing the content user to increase the access to the content data without increasing the capabilities of the content server. Further, advertisers can maintain direct control over their advertisements by simply updating the network or Web site which the
15 intermediate server contacts. Thus, an advertiser can provide full-screen flexible advertising which can fully inform the public about the advertiser's products by leading to additional Web sites.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A more complete understanding of the present invention and the advantages thereof may be acquired by referring to the following description taken in
5 conjunction with the accompanying drawing in which like referenced numbers indicate like features, and wherein:

FIGURE 1 shows a block diagram of one embodiment of the present invention interfaced with the Internet; and

10 FIGURE 2 shows one embodiment of the present invention used on the Internet and also on an intranet.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Preferred embodiments of the present invention are illustrated in the figures, like numerals being used to refer to like and corresponding parts of the various drawings.

The present invention uses an intermediate server as an agent between a content server or sequence of content servers and a kiosk computer or plurality of kiosk computers. a control program loaded on the intermediate server directs it to retrieve content data from one or more content servers through an interface such as a network. a network is any means of transmitting data between computers and generally entails the use of a common protocol. The control program directs the intermediate server to reference a run list of location codes, such as URL's, to determine which content data to retrieve and then facilitates the transmission of the content data to one or more kiosk computers where the content is rendered and presented on a computer screen for a predetermined period of time. When the content data comprises screen data, meaning data used in order for the kiosk computer to render a particular screen display, then the kiosk computer becomes a tool by which businesses can promote the use of their Web pages.

Referring now to FIGURE 1, the preferred embodiment of the present invention is depicted as being interfaced with the Internet (40) by using the protocol of the World

Wide Web. The term "Internet" as used herein refers to any network to which the public has access. Generally, a computer user can interface with the Internet through any telephone line or equivalent means of communication if the user's computer can implement TCP/IP or any other network compatible protocol.

An intermediate server 50 is interfaced with the Internet 40. Typically, computers that are interfaced with network as a server have a processor to operate the interface to the network and at least one local storage device. The interface itself is typically accomplished through a modem, although other means are available, such as ISDN or the high speed trunk lines which form part of the Internet.

In one embodiment, the intermediate server has a processor with at least the capability of an Intel 386 processor, which is the minimum capability generally required to efficiently run the Web's HTTP protocol. The intermediate server interfaces with the network through a modem, although any interface having the ability to receive input from at least two clients will suffice. The memory of this embodiment includes local RAM memory adequate to operate the HTTP protocol and a local storage device 60 such as a disk storage device having enough memory to store at least one Web page, although an equal amount of RAM memory will also work. A run list local storage device 65 is interfaced with intermediate server

50 and with advertiser input 30 and administrator input 35. This interface can occur through a direct connection as depicted or through an interface, such as a Web browser, of an administrator or advertiser with intermediate server 50 through the Internet 40. Alternatively, any single storage device of adequate size may be manipulated to perform the functions of local storage device 60 and run list storage device 65.

A content server 80 interfaces with intermediate server 50 through the Internet 40. Content server 80 provides content data such as screen data which allows a computer to display information on a computer monitor screen. For instance, the content data can be an HTML Web page that a content data identification code location such as a URL stores. Any server which intermediate server 50 accesses by a network may act as a content server for the present invention. This means that content server 80 includes at least one interface, the ability to use a protocol common to intermediate server 50, and some data of interest stored in an accessible memory storage device at an identifiable location, such as a Web page stored in HTML at a URL.

Kiosk computer 90 interfaces with Internet 40, thereby giving it access to intermediate server 50.

Kiosk computer 90 includes at least one network interface such as a modem and the ability to use a protocol common to the protocol that intermediate server 50 uses, such as

HTTP. Kiosk computer 90 may not include advanced capabilities but, in the preferred embodiment, only requires the ability to receive content data and render the content data in a usable format on kiosk monitor screen 95. Thus, kiosk computer 90 may be an inexpensive, simple Web TV, a primitive processor, or a complex device. In alternative embodiments, kiosk computer 90 interfaces with input devices such as a keyboard, mouse or credit card swipe which allows a user of kiosk computer 90 to interact through the Internet 40 with intermediate server 50, with content server 80, or with other servers accessible on the Internet 40. In yet another embodiment, an individual user or intranet can access intermediate server 50 to receive and render content data in a screen saver mode.

Advertiser input 30 and administrator input 35 interface with run list storage device 65 either through a direct input or with a Web browser through Internet 40 and intermediate server 50. Advertiser input 30 allows advertisers to identify a set of URL's representing content server data which the advertisers would like displayed on certain kiosk computers or a certain kiosk group, including the pause time for each display on each kiosk computer or group. Administrator input 35 allows an administrator of the system to manage logical kiosk groups and URL run lists, and to track system usage for billing purposes and kiosk usage.

FIGURE 1 depicts steps 1-10 to illustrate the operation of the preferred embodiment of intermediate server 50 as an apparatus for sharing content data between content server 80 and kiosk computer 90. At step 1, an advertiser submits identification information such as URLs for the content data which the advertiser would like to have sent to kiosk computer 90. The advertiser can submit this list through an interface with the Internet or by any means which allows the administrator of the system to input the identification codes into the run list storage device 65. At step 2, the administrator identifies kiosks such as kiosk 90 and provides a run list of content data for each kiosk to receive, such as a list of URLs for a given set of content data. The administrator further provides a pause time for each set of content data to be displayed on each kiosk computer.

At step 3, kiosk computer 90 accesses intermediate server 50 with a standard Web browser and provides kiosk identification information. Kiosk computer 90 may access intermediate server 50 by a kiosk user setting up the kiosk or may have the location name of intermediate server 50 programmed in a boot-up routine which directs kiosk computer 90 to automatically access intermediate server 50.

At step 4, an associative control program directs the intermediate server 50 to correlate the kiosk identification information to a kiosk group and retrieves

the run list of desired content data for the kiosk computer associated with the kiosk identification information. At step 5, the control program directs intermediate server 50 to retrieve the content data associated with the first content data identification code in the run list. In the preferred embodiment, as shown at step 6, intermediate server 50 uses a Web browser to retrieve an HTML Web page from a URL on content server 80 through the interface with the Internet 40. However, other ways of identifying and receiving content data of interest may be used.

At step 7, the control program directs intermediate server 50 to modify the content data and store the content data on local storage device 60. In one embodiment, the content data comprises a Web page having Web links and associated graphics. Intermediate server 50 may modify the content data by replacing the Web links with modified Web links. The modified Web links comprise the original Web links appended to the location code of intermediate server 50. In this way, if a user of a kiosk computer receives and activates a modified Web link, the modified Web link will direct the user's computer to contact intermediate server 50, which will then use the appended Web link to retrieve the associated content data. Alternatively, the intermediate server can present unmodified Web links for the kiosk user to activate.

At step 8, a re-direct program loaded on intermediate server 50 directs it to create and send a modified content data identification code to kiosk computer 90. The modified content data identification code comprises the original code appended to the location code of intermediate server 50. a Web browser on kiosk computer 90 receives the re-direct code and accordingly requests the HTML data stored at step 7. In alternative embodiments, the re-direct program can use other means of identifying appropriate content data and sending that content data to kiosk computer 90. However, by using a Web browser, kiosk computer 90 can request HTML data using a typical Web browser and without any system-specific software.

At step 10, intermediate server 50 provides kiosk computer 90 with the modified content data and with standard HTTP client pull instructions to direct kiosk computer 90 to the sequential URL or other identification from the run list. The client pull instructions include a pause time to define the period of time which kiosk computer 90 will display content data on kiosk monitor screen 95, and also includes the sequential content data identification code such as the next URL in the run list. At step 11 after the pause time has expired, the Web browser of kiosk computer 90 requests the sequential content data identification code of the client pull instructions. Intermediate server 50 then goes back to

step 5 to retrieve the content data correlated with the sequential content identification code. In this manner, intermediate server 50 proceeds through the predetermined sequence of content identification codes initially
5 retrieved from run list storage device 65. a loop of requested content data is created and continued until interrupted by a user input or otherwise. In one embodiment, the intermediate server 50 stores content data in local storage, such as local cache, and provides
10 the stored data to subsequent URL requests from kiosk computers. In this way, intermediate server 50 can reduce the number of contacts made over the Internet 40 with content server 80, and can provide data to kiosk computer 90 with little delay.

15 Referring now to FIGURE 2, several embodiments of the present invention are illustrated. An intermediate server 150 is interfaced to intranet 140. Intranet 140 has limited access and is protected by a security system firewall 200 which prevents unauthorized access to
20 intranet 140. Content server 180 and kiosk computers 190 and 191 are interfaced to intranet 140. An advertiser input 130 submits a run list to intermediate server 50, and an administrator input 135 creates kiosk groups and correlates the groups to an appropriate run list stored
25 in run list local storage device 165. For instance, kiosk computer 193 and kiosk computer 194 are grouped in a kiosk group that receives content data specified by a

first run list. Kiosk computer 191 and 192 belong to a kiosk group that receives content data according to a second run list. Thus, the control program on intermediate server 150 directs it to retrieve content data according to the first and second run list and send the content data to the first and second kiosk groups.

FIGURE 2 also depicts intermediate server 50 as interfacing with Internet 40 and content server 80 as set forth in FIGURE 1. As described in the intranet, intermediate server 50 provides content data to a first kiosk group comprising a plurality of kiosk computers depicted herein as kiosk computer 93 and kiosk computer (94). Intermediate sever 50 also provides content data to a second kiosk group according to a second run list, the second kiosk group comprising kiosk computer 91 and kiosk computer 92. Intermediate servers 50 and 150 provide content data to a plurality of kiosk computers in the same way that a Web page can be accessed by a plurality of computers. However, firewall 200 prevents kiosk computers outside the firewall from receiving content data from the intranet. Thus, intermediate server 150 can only service kiosks behind the firewall 200, such as kiosk 191; however, intermediate server 50 can service kiosks that reside on both sides of firewall 200 as long as kiosks behind firewall 200 have access to Internet 40.

In operation, the present invention allows kiosk computers located in public places to receive and display content data stored on the Internet sites of selected businesses. The kiosk computer displays the content data in a sequential manner until a user makes an input into the kiosk computer. For instance, if a traveler passing through an airport sees a product of interest on a kiosk computer displaying the home page of ABC Company, the user can select a Web link to ABC Company to receive additional information about the product of interest. The user can navigate the Internet to related Web sites using the modified Web links. Each activation of a modified Web link points to the intermediate server, which retrieves the requested content data and modifies the data before passing the data to the kiosk computer. After the user stops making inputs to the kiosk computer for a given time, the kiosk computer returns to the run list to display the sequential content data according to the run list of its kiosk group.

In an alternative embodiment, a corporation can treat computers interfaced with its intranet as kiosks, and flash corporate news items. Essentially, the content data acts as a screen saver which the corporate user can deactivate to use his computer for other purposes. Similarly, an Internet user could use the present invention as both a screen saver and a means of discovering new Internet sites.

The present invention allows a business to effectively use a Web site to advertise goods and services and to provide a vast supply of information to potential customers without a significant capital investment. The advertiser can maintain complete control over the screen rendered on kiosk computers, and can thus update advertisements on a real time basis. Further, the present invention can turn individual computers located in residences, businesses or behind corporate firewalls into kiosks by providing a screen saver service that both informs the public about information available on the Web and gets an advertiser's message out.

Although the invention has been described with reference to specific embodiments, this description is not meant to be construed in a limiting sense. Various modifications of the disclosed embodiments, as well as alternative embodiments, will be apparent to persons skilled in the art. It is, therefore, contemplated that the appended claims will cover all modifications that fall within the true scope of the invention.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An apparatus for sharing content data with a kiosk computer through a network, the apparatus comprising:

5 a content server interfaced with the network, the content server having content data;

a kiosk computer interfaced with the network;

an intermediate server interfaced with the network, said intermediate server having a location code; and

10 a control program loaded on said intermediate server, said control program operationally directing said intermediate server to:

retrieve the content data from said content server;

and

15 send the content data to said kiosk computer.

2. The apparatus according to Claim 1 further comprising a plurality of kiosk computers, each said kiosk computer being interfaced with the network; and

20 wherein said control program operationally directs said intermediate server to send the content data to each said kiosk computer.

3. The apparatus according to Claim 1 further comprising:

25

a plurality of content servers, each said content server having content data stored at a corresponding content identification code; and

5 a run list comprising a plurality of content identification codes stored in a sequential order; and

wherein said control program further directs said intermediate server to:

retrieve the content data from each content server;
and

10 send the content data to said kiosk computer in the sequential order.

4. The apparatus according to Claim 3 further comprising a plurality of kiosk computers, each said
15 kiosk computer being interfaced with the network; and

wherein said control program operationally directs said intermediate server to send the content data to each said kiosk computer in the sequential order.

20 5. The apparatus according to Claim 3 wherein the network is the Internet, and the content data is comprised of at least one Web page stored on each content server.

25 6. The apparatus according to Claim 5 further comprising an input device interfaced with one or more said kiosk computers.

7. The apparatus according to claim 6 wherein:
the Web page includes a Web link; and

5 said control program directs said intermediate
server to modify the Web link into modified Web links
pointing to said intermediate server.

8. An apparatus for sharing content data with a
kiosk computer through a network, the apparatus
10 comprising:

 a plurality of content servers interfaced with the
network, each said content server having content data
stored at a content identification code;

 an intermediate server interfaced with the network,
15 said intermediate server having a location name and
having a local storage device, the local storage device
storing a run list comprising a first content
identification code and at least one sequential content
identification code stored in a predetermined order;

20 a kiosk computer interfaced with the network;

 a control program loaded on said intermediate
server, said control program directing said intermediate
server to:

 retrieve content data from a content server, the
25 content data corresponding to the first content
identification code from the run list; and

 send the content data to said kiosk computer.

9. The apparatus according to Claim 8 wherein:
said local storage device further stores a pause
time corresponding to each content identification code;
and

5 said control program further directs said
intermediate server to send client pull instructions to
said kiosk computer, the client pull instructions
comprising the pause time corresponding to the content
data and the sequential content identification code.

10 10. The apparatus according to Claim 8 wherein:
the content data comprises screen data and linking
data; and

15 said control program directs said intermediate
server to:

modify the linking data into modified linking data
comprising the linking data appended to the location name
of said intermediate server; and

20 substitute the modified linking data for the linking
data in the content data sent to said kiosk computer.

11. The apparatus according to Claim 10 further
comprising an input device interfaced with said kiosk
computer.

25 12. The apparatus according to Claim 11 wherein
said input device can activate the modified linking data,

the modified linking device directing said control program to retrieve content data corresponding to the modified linking device.

5 13. The apparatus according to Claim 10 further comprising a plurality of kiosk computers interfaced with the network; and

 wherein said local storage device stores a run list and pause time for each said kiosk computer, and said
10 control program further directs said intermediate computer to:

 retrieve content data for each run list;
 modify content data for each run list;
 send modified content data and client pull
15 instructions to each kiosk computer.

 14. a method for showing computer data with kiosk computers through a network, the method comprising the steps of:

20 interfacing a content server, intermediate server and kiosk computer with a network, the content server having content data;

 directing the intermediate server to retrieve the content data from the intermediate server; and

25 directing the intermediate server to send the content data to the kiosk computer.

15. The method according to claim 14 further comprising the steps of:

interfacing a plurality of kiosk computers to the network; and

5 sending the content data to each kiosk computer.

16. The method according to claim 14 further comprising the steps of:

10 interfacing a plurality of content servers with the network, each content server having content data;

directing the intermediate server to retrieve first content data from a first content server;

directing the intermediate server to send the first content data to the kiosk computer;

15 allowing a pause time to pass;

directing the intermediate server to retrieve sequential content data from a sequential content server; and

20 directing the intermediate server to send the sequential content data to the kiosk computer.

17. The method according to Claim 16 wherein the network comprises the Internet and the content data comprises a Web page.

18. An apparatus for sharing data through a network between a kiosk computer and a content server having content data, the apparatus comprising:

5 an intermediate server interfaced with the network and having a location code; and

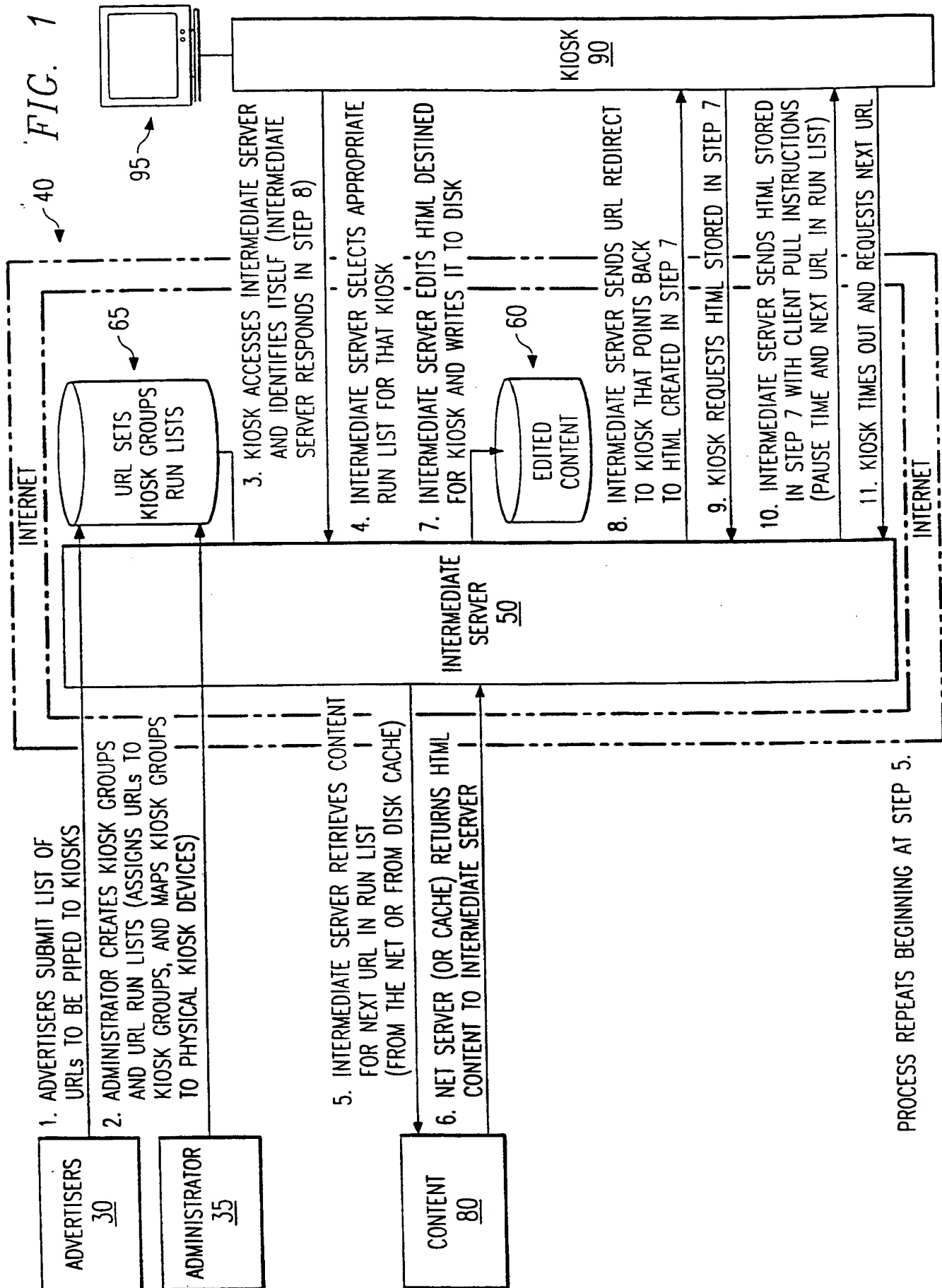
 a control program for operationally controlling the intermediate server to:

10 retrieve the content data from the content server, and

 send the content data to the kiosk computer.

19. The apparatus of claim 18 wherein the intermediate server is interfaced with a plurality of kiosk computers, and wherein the control program operationally controls the intermediate server to send the content data to each of the kiosk computers in a sequential order.

15



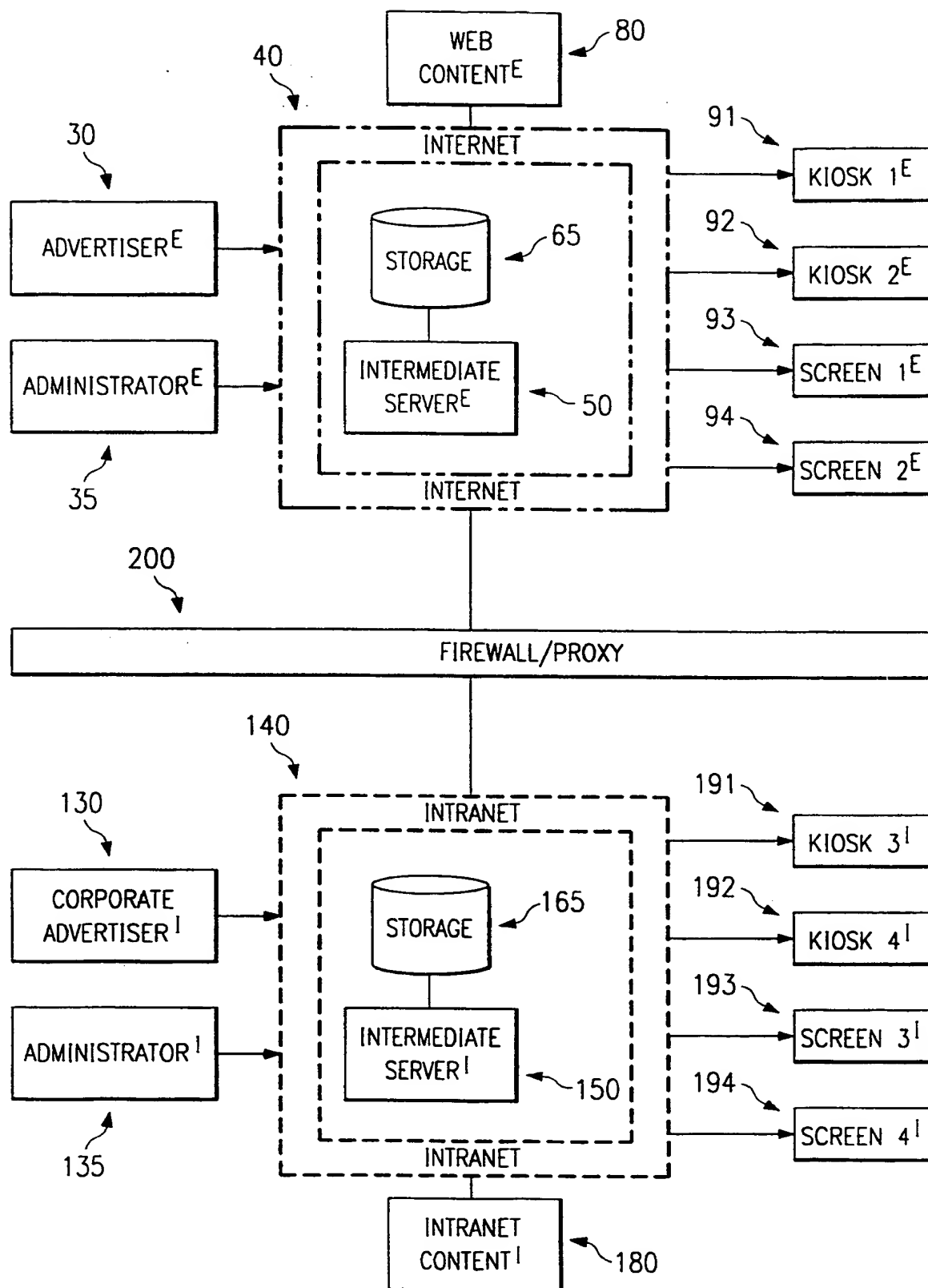


FIG. 2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

national Application No

PCT/US 98/08255

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 G06F17/30

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 G06F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>PING-JER Y ET AL: "Synchronous navigation control for distance learning on the Web" COMPUTER NETWORKS AND ISDN SYSTEMS, vol. 28, no. 11, May 1996, page 1207-1218 XP004018221 see page 1210, left-hand column, paragraph 2.2 - page 1212, right-hand column, paragraph 2.4 see page 1213, left-hand column, paragraph 3 - right-hand column, paragraph 3.2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">---</p>	1-19
A	<p>"CHANGEABLE ADVERTISING DISPLAY" IBM TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE BULLETIN, vol. 40, no. 2, February 1997, page 11 XP000692153 see the whole document</p> <p style="text-align: center;">---</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-/--</p>	1-19

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

7 August 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

18/08/1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Fournier, C

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

I. national Application No

PCT/US 98/08255

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>HAUCK F J: "Supporting hierarchical guided tours in the World Wide Web" COMPUTER NETWORKS AND ISDN SYSTEMS, vol. 28, no. 11, May 1996, page 1233-1242 XP004018223 see page 1237, left-hand column, paragraph 3 - page 1239, right-hand column, paragraph 3.4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">---</p>	<p>1,3,7,8, 10,14,18</p>
A	<p>KOHDA Y ET AL: "Ubiquitous advertising on the WWW: Merging advertisement on the browser" COMPUTER NETWORKS AND ISDN SYSTEMS, vol. 28, no. 11, May 1996, page 1493-1499 XP004018245 see the whole document</p> <p style="text-align: center;">---</p>	<p>1,8,14, 18</p>
A	<p>EP 0 720 412 A (AT & T CORP) 3 July 1996</p> <p>see column 3, line 37 - column 4, line 12; figures 1,2 see column 7, line 34 - line 50; claims</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p>	<p>1,8,14, 18</p>

Information on patent family members

PCT/US 98/08255

Form PCT/ISA/210 (patent family annex) (July 1992)

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)